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HEMARKABLE MORAL PHENOMENA.

There is to those who keep in mind the origin of the Constitution and the uniform construction which has been placed upon it, something incongruous and unsatisfactory in the numerical division of the Electoral Commission in the judgment just rendered by that body. The ques-tion was an old one—that of jurisdiction— of the realdence of the power to pass finally on the fact of the choice of electors. It this power was in the States, then Congress had nothing to do in the case of two asses of electors, but to ascertain which of them came supported by the require ments of statutory and Constitutional law, as to regularity and sufficiency; and that fact being found, to count the vote thus sustained. If it was in Congress, then that body was authorized to go into the ques-tion of the fairness of the election not only, but to inquire into the validity of State laws regulating elections and providing official sanction of the returns which should be considered final, and also of the laws conferring the right of suffrage upon the inhabitants of the several States. That the decision was against the exercise of this extraordinary power by the Federal Government is not strange. To have held otherwise would have been to find that the States have no authority what-ever in the matter of electing the Presi-dent, which is ultimate, absolute, but only the right to originate measures looking to that result, which are wholly subject to the Federal control in respect to their final operation. In other words, that the States are assigned the duty of opening and supervising the polls in trust for the United States, and that the latter have the right to an accounting by the several States for the manner in which they discharged the du-ties of the trust, in conducting and return-ing the results of the election, and this ould be to deprive the States of all the attributes with which they have been clothed by the express terms of that Con-stitution whose implications are invoked to yest supervisory power in the General

In view, therefore, of the anomalous post-

tion assumed by one of the parties to the controversy, and of the gravity of the ques-tion, and the far reaching effects of the de cision to be made, it is to our mind and will be to the minds of the historians of the present, matter for inexpressible wonder and astonishment, that there were in that body not only eminent lawyers, but distinguished judges who could find cause to vote to sustain such a Federal power But it does not follow that they were cor rupt because they did so, nor that they lacked sentiments of patriotism and virtue. Surprising as it would seem at first thought, even be taken as an evi dence of their possession of these qualities in an unusual degree. It may be that in the minds of those who voted thus, the conviction of monstrous fraud in the elec-tion was so all controling that their judgments were constrained to assent to the proposition that it were better to violate the Constitution in an effort to uproof the evil which they believed fatal if allowed to exist, than that the supreme law should become its refuge and protection. Charity suggests this view and we adopt it as th only one consistent with high character, still marveling at the moral phenomena ex-hibited by the occasion. It is another Illustration of the lamentable fact in life that great public peril when exhas the effect to divide the peo-ple into parties or factions held together by common interests and cemented by ds of common sympathy rather than b the dictates of reason. In our late civil war even the Christian Church divided with the country upon the section line, and continued throughout that bloody conflict to worship the same Gop from His divine assistance, each in behalf of an interest adverse to the other; as if both with triumph on the sam field. This was a display of that singular moral obliquity which closes the vision of the mind against just perceptions of the truth in all the emergencies of Nations. And at such times all seem to think with their hearts, and not with their heads; and this will doubtless ever remain the experience of human life, until by some miracle of the undeveloped law of our nature, we are endowed with higher faculties.

DEMOCRATS TO APPEAL TO THE

It has been an up-hill fight with the De mocracy. From the morning of the eighth of November last all of the scheming and trick capacity of the party leaders has been brought into requisition in a desperate endeavor to grasp, at all hazards, the shining prize of National supremacy. their peculiar instruments in South Carolina they wrestled against the honest claims of the Republican party until the Democratic committee which was ap-pointed to investigate the matter reported that the HAVES electors were bonestly d. They then sent their mbassade to Louisiana, and through their endeavors to create public opinion against returning that State for HAVES, but here again they most signally failed. With Florida they onger, and used more despera means to override the popular will of the sovereign people. They succeeded in ferming complications there from which ected to grow fruit for Mr. TILDEN, but it has proven fruit meet for repentance. They secured three sets of returns from this Commonwealth, one from Governor STEARNS, one certi-fied to by the Attorney General and the supplementary papers for and the supplementary papers for-warded by the present Governor DREW signed to authenticate the action of the Tilden electors and which also in cluded the famous que warrante proceed

ings. Aside from these they also entered protest to the Republican elector Huw PUREY, of Florids, and to place a finishing touch upon their desperate efforts to defeat the honest claim of the Republicans to the Presidency they captured by instructions from Gramercy Park an elector in Ore-gon, and with these claims they appear now before the hightest tribunal that ever ex isted in this country and demand their recognition.

They presented the HUMPHREY protest yesterday, and exhausted several hours in endeavoring to prove that he was ineligible to the office of elector. Everybody knows how this case will be decided, because the imple history of it is conclusive evidence of the eligibility; of the elector, he have ing conformed to all the requirements of the law, both of the State and the Nation.

Thus it will be seen that while the Re publican party has moved in a straightorward course towards the White H the Democracy have been engaged in numberless attempts at cutting cross lots in order to beat their adversary in the race towards the coveted goal.

THE DECISION MUST BE PINAL.

The electoral bill says that "nothing in the entire act shall be held to impair or affect any right existing under the Constitution and laws in question by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be de-clared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists." Upon this declaration it is just now being as-serted by the Democratic press that the decision of the Tribunal will not be final. They claim that this language provides for an appeal to the United States courts by either side should there be any dissatis-faction with the result. They even go so far as to claim that the framers of the bill purposely constructed this loop-hole through which the disappointed party might escape and renew the contest. This we believe to be entirely unfounded. There certainly can be no direct appeal from the verdict of the Mixed Tribunal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the Commission must be nal and conclusive. No existing power can undo their work, and nothing but the ombined action of the two | Houses can

reverse, overturn, or reject it. Should Mr. TILDEN, after the inauguration of Mr. Haves, take steps to contest the matter still further, he would have no power to assail the Commission but he ould have to a ttack the Constitutionality of the act which created that body. This could be done on a writ of que warrante after he had set up claims that his rights had been abridged or infringed upon by the worknigs of the act. This is a step which is not likely to be taken, however, and the country can rest assured that when the fifteen men composing the Tribunal decide that this or that vote is legal and shall be counted by Congress, and when that vote is so counted the official action of Congress in reference to the election is complete, and can neither be questioned nor reversed.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH. The Queen of Great Britain, in her excellent speech before Parliament yesterday, gives a hopeful view to the situation in Europe and believes that the armistice, which is as yet unexpired, will result in an honorable peace. This is looking upon the bright side of the picture, indeed, when today both Russia and Turkey are vigorously at work preparing for a desperate and bloody campaign in the spring. The Turk was never intended by the Creator of mankind to rule other than an Infidel and Pagan people. There is something about the flerce nature and domineering spirit of the followers of MAHOMET which the civilizing influences of Christian Europe have been powerless to modify or softer ofter centuries of contact with this haughty, brave, but merciless and blood-thirsty race.

This fierce characteristic of the Turk can never, under even the most assuring con-ditions, harmonize with the ideas and sentiments of the Christian people within bring peace and justice to both. There is nothing in the Queen's speech which augurs an abandonment of Turkey on the part of Great Britain when the conflict shall have once begun. On the other hand there are evidences enough in the address to essure the Porte that so far as English interests are dependant upon the preserva-tion of Ottoman rule in Europe, so far Great Britain will act in self-defense. It is acknowledged by the leaders in Parliament that the support of the Sultan and the preservation of Mussulman power north of the Bosphorus is absolutely necessary for the protection of England's grass on the wealth of India, and for this reason i may be expected that, notwithstanding the pacific and unconcerned tenor of the Queen's speech, England when the time comes for action, will strike for herself and in defense of her East Indian possessions

FUTURE OF THE SOUTH. The South under Governor Hayes will blossom like the rose, provided the planter who went into the rebellion under the mistaken presumption that the "cowardly static." North" would not dare to fight, and that one Southerner was a match for a score of Northern men,—provided, we say, that this element will throw aside his prejudice against labor, and work, respect the mandates of the law, and grant freely to all men life, liberty, and the uninterrupted

pursuit of legitimate happiness. Business enterprises are springing up all over the Southern States, Northern capital will rapidly flow into their bor ders. Manufacturing establishments, mills, railroads, and every enterprise that will build up and develope the resources of the country will follow, and the South will witness a season of prosperity which she has never before enjoyed

But the great secret of this prosperity must lie in the submission to law and the preservation of human rights and human liberties. Governor HAYES has already announced it as his great desire to see the South a prosperous and happy people, with sectional strife unknown and law and good will reigning within its borders. To accomplish this end will be one of the great objects of his administration and no effort will be spared to bring the South out of the slough of despondency into which she fell through rebellion, and place her on a footing of good feeling and

respective. But Southern men must put heir shoulders to the wheels of industry a order to accomplish this needed result.

The Suit of ex-Secretary W. W. Belknap.
District Attorney H. H. Writta, in the
Criminal Court, yesterday, by direction of his
superior officer, the Attorney General, and at
the suggestion of the President, entered a motion for a not. pros. in the case of ex-Secretary W. W. Brittana, which was enterlained
by Justice MacAntroin and the suit Attorney. by Justice MACA uture and the suit dismi Mr. Walls in response to a communication for the Attorney General, furnished him briefly and concisely a complete status of the case, upon which the subsequent action was based. He did not besitate to say that the prospect of the Government making a successful prosecu-tion of the cause was exceedingly silm and at best nothing but a disagreeing jury could be hoped for in the termination of the trial. While the testmony before the Court of Impeachment was of great the Court of impeanment was of great weight on the charge of receiving bribes from a post-trader, still it was not sufficiently positive in its character as to prove a guilty knowledge on the part of the accused, and therefore, a conviction was not likely to en-sue. The trial would have proven long, sue. The trial would have proved in Ex-expensive and laborlous, and unsatisfactory in the close. If the prosecuting officer was con-scious of the weakness of the case, and satis-fied that the testimony did not warrant him in proceeding further, he followed the most sen-sible course in making a statement of the facts to his superior officer, and letting him direct what should be done under the circumstan-ces. The defendant is to be congratulated on a safe deliverance out of the last of his trou bles, and it is to be hoped that henceforth h will enjoy a quiet, peaceful life in the bosom of his family and among those friends who have tied closer to him in the dark hours of affiliction and suffering which have so hung about him, but through which the sun light of hope is now breaking.

WE WONDER HOW DAVID DUDGEY FIRED

THE Republican Press of lows are urging the omination of Judge Kasson for Governor.

THE commission expect to reach and dispece of Louisiana by next Tuesday. It is said that the decision of the tribunal

not to go behind the returns, also covers CRONIN's nose.

INSTRAD of WHITELAW REID It is now dis-

covered that it was Dr. MARY WALKER who married Miss KNOX.

THE New York Sun is whining like a fright-

ened boo boe at the few blue coats that are atill stationed in Washington.

But few men have the capacity of telling a ie of any length with success. Mannox and LITTLEFIELD are not exceptions to the rule.

The question for David Dubler Field to answer is: "Do practices that are shameful in the Toombe Court add diguity to a Congressional committee?"

That prophecy was alle-gory—cal which predicted that from the political difficulty would flow rivers of blood. All must acquesce in the decision of the Tribunal. Some or the Democrats of the House ves terday expressed their disapprobation of the manner in which Governor WELLS and Gen-eral ANDERSON have been confined in the

CHARLES O'CONOR says: "the Republic periahed the day McDownia moved on to Richmond." Still be is quite suxious to have

Mr. TILDEN rule over its ruine. JUDON CARPENTER, who has just decided that South Carolina has no Government, is a political itinerant, whose many vagaries have caused him to enjoy the sobriquet of "Slipper Dick."

Dick."

Anxious Tilden witnesses are hovering about the Capitol like buzzards around a dead carcass crying, "swear me," "swear me," and as fast as is practicable David Dudley Field swears them.

THE Detroit Tribune thus interprets the Gobbie cipher dispatch: I shall deckle every point in the case of Post Office Elector in favor of the highest Democratic Elector and grant the certificate accordingly, rule morning of sixth in consequence confidential. "Gobble" was GROVER and the name was well suited to the action.

OWING to the fact that Speaker RANDALL In-Owing to the fact that Speaker Randall Insists upon the resolution of February 1st, the morning prayer from the chaplain has to be offered by unanimous consent. How near we are to a grim precipice! What if a member should object! He has the power; all he needs is the will. With one fell word he could deprive the whole House of the benign blessings of a morning prayer. This is too much power in the hands of one man. Something must be done.

must be done.

INFORMATION recently received from Wyoming Territory is to the effect that the Military court recently in session at that point dissolved after having totally falled to make out a case against either General RENNOLDS or Major Moous, on the charges preferred against them by General Cnook, and for the examina-tion of which the court was specially ordered. tion of which the court was specially ordered. Although the result of the court's action has not yet been officially announced, we have no doubt but that when it is given to the public it will be found to fully corroborate the

The facts in the case, as we understand them, show the whole thing was an outrage, understand and should have been investigated by a court

of inquiry, if at all. FROM 1809 until 1871, when Democratic and FROM 1869 until 1871, when Democratic and Republican corruptionists were holding high carnival over the South Caroli na treasury, they encountered a bold and deflant opponent in Hop. D. T. Conbin, then a State Senator. The "land commission" fraud, the "conversion bond" swindle, the "Sinc Ridge" iniquity, were each in turn combated by him, but became laws in spite of his protests. For years he stood almost alone, battling for development of the process. years he stood almost alone, battling for de-cent government in South Carolina. It was meet that the better class of Republicans in that State should demand and succeed in se-curing his election to the United States San-ate. If properly sustained, Mr. Consin will aid in solving the Southern problem, and suc-ceed in building up a strong Republican nu-cleus in South Carolina, comprising the better class of both races. A conservative citizen, an able, eloquent and successful practitioner at the bar, he has made many friends in both at the bar, he has made many friends in both colitical parties in his State.

political parties in his State.

—A rather amusing incident is told as having occurred recently at a church in Connection; not many miles from Fairfield. The clergyman, it would appear, desired to call the attention of his would appear, desired to call the attention of his congregation to the fact that it being the last finning of the month he would administer the rite of captism to children. Frevious to his having caused the puipit he had received from one of his elders, who by the way was quite deaf, a notice to the effect that as the children would be present that p. m., and he had the new Sunday-chool books ready for distribution, he would have them there to sell to all who desired them. After the sermion the clergyman began the notice of baptismal service, thus All of those having children and desiring to have them haptized will bring them this afternoon. At this point the deaf clief, hearing the mention of children supposed it was something in reference to his beoks, and rising, said: "And all of those having none, and desiring them, will be supplied by me for the sum of twenty-five cents.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION. SENATE.

THE SCRAIR.

THE SCRAIR WAS CALLED A OPEN THE SCRAIR WAS CALLED A OPEN THE OF CHECK.

Present, Messre, Allison and Whiterr.

The UHAIR announced as the maintained business, House bell, 4482, being an act, making appropriations for the Indian Department, which he said would be read by the clork, in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Allison was called to the chair, at the conclusion of the reading, four Scraiters were

conclusion of the reading, but Senators were present, and Mr. WITHERS moved that the Scante take a recess till to which e take a recess till 12 o'clock, BARGENT. Is that motion debatable?

Mr. SARGENT. Is that motion or an arrange of the AIR. It is not.
Mr. WAST. Is it in order to call the yeas and mays? However, I will not insist upon it.
Mr. SARGENT. I was about to inquire how you (to Mr. Allison who had charge of the bill) could occupy the chair and run the bill at the

could occupy the chair and run the bill at the same time.

The motion of Mr. WITHERS was put and carried, and the Senate took a recess till in m.

The Senate reassembled at 13 m.

The CHAIL liab before the Senate the certificate of election of R. H. GARLAND as Senator election of R. H. GARLAND as Senator election of the Senator election of the Senator election of the Senator election of the Senator of War, enclosing a recommendation that 19,000 for Montana war claims and 48,000 for Bocota war claims be appropriated for their payment. The Secretar of War approved of the recommendation, and the communication was reterred to the Committee on appropriations.

Mr. MERKIMAN presented a memorial from citizens of Not'th Carolina, thanking the Senate for the passage of the Electoral Bill. Laki on Mr. WEIGHT, from the Committee on

And the second of the committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. NORMILL introduced a build nuther ing the taking of certain purceis of land for the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. WHYEE presented a petition of John H. Semines for payment of rent tor the Seaton House, formerly need by the Pension Office. Refered to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. WHYDOM called up the House bill for the PATHENY OF CAPT. JANKS D. RADS for opening a channel in the Mississippi river.

Mr. DAVIS said be thought the ciaim ought to go before the Attorney General for a decision, and if the indefinite postponement of this bill would send it there he would layor it.

Mr. WALLACE favored the passage of the bill, claiming that by paying Captain East in money as provided by this bill, instead of paying buy, bonds, the government discharged its Mr. McRRILL claimed that the bill should.

him in notice, the government account of the bill shull pass, and Captain Eads should have the money and not the bonds. It had resolved their itself into this proposition, viz. It had resolved their itself into this proposition, which is the continued a labor that money would not pay for. He to the bond of the pay of the bond of the pay of

ith the work.

Mr. CHRISTIANUY said he believed it the wisst course for this Government to faint its contracts

with the work.

Mr. CHRISTIA NOY said he believed it the wisest course for this Government to fairlit its contracts
and pay its bilt fairly, squarely and honesity,
and pay its bilt fairly, squarely and honesity,
the state of the payment in bonds,
and Mr. Wriour opposed it.
The question on the indefinite postponement of
the bill was taken by yeas and mays, and resulted,
yeas, 30, may, 32, and the bill was indefinitely
in money, and gives Captain Eads the privilege
of demanding the bonds.)

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken
up, the smearlments read and adopted as in
Committee of the Whole.

The Day of the Whole.

The Day of the Whole of the Scatan at the was angressite were adopted, and the
bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Paddoca, at his own request, was excused
from further service on the Committee on Public
Huildings and Grounds, and Mr. Harwey was
excused from further service on the Committee

The Stills at least 14 the on motion of Mr.

The Senate then, at 4:50, on motion of Mr.
Ammon, of Pennsylvania, went into executive
ession, and at five o'clock took a recess till ten

to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lag Chet as usual at 10 o'clock, and having taken a further recess until 12, it was again called to order and the Chaplain as usual now, offered prayer by unanimous consent.

AFTER THE FOLUE BOARD AGAIN AFTER THE POLICE BOARD ANAIN.
BUCKNER, of Mo., introduced a bill to
the Metropolitan Police Board of the DisColumbia. Referred to the District Com-

milies, Deferred to the District Com-milies, On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ky, the Committee on Elections was authorized to con-sider the claim of L. B. ELKINS, Delegate from New Mexico, for expense of a contest for his scat. A number of joint resolutions of State Legis-latures of various subjects were presented and

referred.
Mr. GLOVER, of Mo., from Committee on Mit-tary Affairs, reported adversely on the memorial of the Mairs, and others and it was laid on the table.
On motion of Mr. HARTZELL, of Illinois, the Canmittee of the Whole was discharged from the

again transferred to the dungeon, and they ask for quarters where their health will not be jeopardited.

Mr. HALE said that he had visited these witnesses. Che of them was sick, as stated, and it essess. Che of them was sick, as stated, and it was to the constant of the

Mr. COX, N. Y., wanted to remind the House that a previous [Congress, under other political ontrol, had incarcerated Stewart and I rwin in the same dangeon and there was no compute about it then. These wen can be released when they purge themselves of the contempt and tell the truth. Any man can have sanitary relief by purg-ing himself and telling the truth. (Laughter.) Mr. McCHARY asked what it was witnesses had refused to answer?

irwith. Any man can have sanitary relief by purging himself and telling the truth. (Laughter, Mr. McURARY saked what it was witnesses had refused to answer?

I Mr. CUX replied they had refused to produce the records and papers called for.

Mr. McURARY said that then they were not being punished for not refusing to answer. They were not in contempt for the latter.

Mr. McURARY said that then they were not become in the contempt question by committing these witnesses. The recolution of Mr. Halls was a reflection on the Sergeant-at-Arms and he would like to hear an afficial statement before passing upon it.

Mr. WILSON, lowa, confirmed what Mr. Hallson, lower confirmed mr. Hallson, lower confirmed what hallson, lower lo

minn.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., said that all the Ser-gentt-at Arms was required to do was to keep these men safely. He had no idea that that

officer was to inacquirets an inquisition to compeditive ment of answer what they would not otherwise answer.

It is not answer what they would not otherwise answer.

It is the memoral or the pressons question.

Mr. COX then officed a resolution directing the special Committee on Louisiana Affairs to enquire into the matter and report to the Holisa. If the men produced the records called for, they would be released. As defined that Wells and the decision of the theory would be released. As defined that Wells and the decision of the they desired and but the decision of the they decised and but the decision of the they would have been allowed more liberty that he new has.

Mr. COX resolution was then adopted by a voite of 12 to 8. The the new has.

Mr. COX resolution was then adopted by a voite of 12 to 8. The final selection of 12 to 12 to

THE SHAM RONOMY QUESTION.

Mr. FOSTER, of Oblo, made a formal amendment for the purpose of sgain calling attention to the statement made by the Spraken the other day, and so often repeated, that the last session of Congress had recuied the expenses thirty millions below the estimates. He read from a statement made at the Treasury Department, to show that, according to the hooks there and adding the continuation of the cont would be forty millions behind at the close of the present fiscal year, and said the actual reduction was only seventeen inillions; that instead of there being a chain of forty millions; there would have been a surplus of ton millions were if the appro-priations of last year had been the same as those printing of the present of the same as those air. RANDALL, in reply, insisted that he was right in saying that the reductions were thirty millions, and continued to explain his position.

position.

Mr. FOSTEE, of Ohio, said that the two statements of the reduction were now before the country. Mr. Rannatt said the reduction was \$20,00,000, he (Fostem,) said it was \$17,000,000, and when the books were made up it would show who was correct.

section.000; he (Fortin,) made in a consideration and when the books were made up it would not keep the books, but he was bookkeeper enough to detect errors that would be made.

Mr. RANDALL said he would not keep the books a little longer, and they will be correct. (Langther.)

The Committee then rose, and the bill as amended was reported to the House.

Mr. WALDRON demanded a separate vote on the amendment of Mr. Hawcock, making an agreemen appropriation me and the claims might all be proper; but each each chains for Indian supplies, ac. Mr. Waldens said the claims might all be proper; but each each should be examined, and they should not be placed on an appropriation bill in a lump. There were also bills here of the Pacific railriad, which should not be paid in this way. The amendment was declared defeated by a rising offe, and pending a call for the year and may

by a fixing rote, and proming a mad mays and mays and mays and mays and may be a made and mad

gridance.

M.C. CNGER objected because, the resolution of the control of the cont

MISS EMMA ABBOTT'S DEBUT IN NEW YORK.

The New York Times of yesterday publishes the following account of Miss Abbott's debut on Wednesday evening, which, in view of the

on Wedneeday evening, which, in view of the young prima donna's appearance at Lincoln Hall, in this city, on Wednesday night, will doubtless interest the public:

Miss Emma Abbott, a young American songstrees, whose name and misfortunes have been before the public for many months, made her dobut day evening. The wort coursed at this evening Hall, which was crowded in every part. It is pleasant to record that it was at all points use cessful. The announcement of its success in dientes, too, that the satisfactory result of the affair brought agreeable disappointment to many thoughtful persons. Without rehearsing, even we may be permitted to express the belief that, by a well-intended effort to describe her as a martyr to English jealousy and to her abhorrence of Italian ribality, the friends of the lady marrowly escaped ruining her career. That Miss Abbott's future, since list night's performance, hat taken on a brightness it did not appear likely and positive talent. A mere debutante could never have met public approval in the face of the same quantity of Hisdwiss and liddirected enio have a week ago, is simply thanks to her gifts and positive taient. A mere debutante could never have met public approval in the face of the same quantity of ill-advised and ill-directed energy. Alies Abbott's admirters claimed so much items and the same quantity of ill-advised and ill-directed energy. Alies Abbott's admirters claimed so much items and the same than the increase and illey to render her acceptable. The suct that the impression she produced was not only strong, but that it was wrought by causes which seem likely to deepen the particular eloquence in her both ali. Abbott particular eloquence in her both ali. Abbott ongstress that has trod the stage these 16 years. We say promising, not to suggest the existence in her work of nothing heyond possibilities, but simply in recognition of her youth, which leaves room for abundant fruition. Miss. Abbott has apparently attended considerably, and to good place, for she has a voles of rare beauty and power, which has been made as equal throughout the compass ask it is strong and pare. The full tone is of perfect roundness and penetrative force, and the mezza soce is of delicious quality. A possession that surface the sort is instructed approached the mezza soce is of delicious quality. A possession that surface is the sort is instructed approached the mezza soce is of delicious quality. A possession the sort is instructed approached the mezza soce is of delicious quality. A possession the sort is instructed approached the mezza soce is of delicious quality. A possession the sort is lart the butter aprimary of the sort of managing like breath, and her tempo is now and then some platform and footlights will correct these defects, and observation, too, will improve a pronunciation of the glitalian tongue not wholly exemptrem massility. In addition to the glit of a fine voice, the debutante has vivacity, warmit, and expressiveness of no ordinary opers, but they were never out of sight during yesterday's performance and though scarcely legitimate weapons of c from "Hobert," and, aside from one or two lapses into martistic phrasing—as for example, when she breathed in the very middle of the word picta—she interpreted the sweet and plaintive music with real feeling and a freshness and richness of tens seldom associated with the same degree of skill into lyricart. A stormy sneces brought about the same associated with the same degree of skill into lyricart. A stormy sneces brought about the same associated with the same degree of skill into lyricart. A stormy sneces brought about the sent storm and the storm and the same degree of skill into lyricart. A stormy sneces brought about the sent storm, which is sufficient to story the same degree of skill into lyricart and story in the same degree of a bird recall, the lady had to return and sing "Home, Sweet Home." We were not as favorably impressed by Mins Abott's bailad singing as by her interpretation of Italian dramatic music, but the sentiment with which the English songs and the plaudits were literally temperatures. In the second part of the programme, the debutante same "Ah in on cre dea" and "Ah i non giunge," from "La Somnambula;" in response to an encore, she supplemented these excepts from Bollini's opera by "Within a mile of Edinboro' town," and she rounded off the concert by execution of the concert of the supplement with the form "La Somnambula" was given with infinite taste, but we were not so well pleased with the rounde; Miss Abbott is clearly a dramatic prima donna, and should seculously avoid for it music. The final duct was expitally done, and the viracity of the acting—for at this stage of events the songeriess id not attempt to restrain the viru of the singing, was followed by a seem of entitudians not paralleled in the concert-roun for years. Heades the co-operation of Signor Ferrant, Miss Abbott had that of Signor firiguely which was given with the was to nervous, last evening, that no esti

— Dom Pedro took a donkey ride at Cairo and on his return gave the owner of the honored donkey a gainea. Gold was a coinage unknown to the whacker of asses, who would have preferred a stiver plastre, and he vichnamently denounced the Emperor as a counterfaiter, robber and grinder of the faces of the poor. The Emperor does not know any Arabite. Scores of grapathetic desnits, drivers joined their fellows in abusing him, and a riot was imminent, when an interpreter showed the man that he had resedued many plastres, whereapon the anlightened a unismantician took to his hools incontinuity for fear that the Emperor might recatible bounty. -Dom Pedro took a donkey ride at Catro

-A French tourist, on a visit to the Centennial last Summer, wrote home: "Americanalive well up to their in come, and insure their lives for the balance."

THE COURTS.

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

Client Doubtful of His Coursel's Hones-ty-Sulls Against the District for Dupaid Bills-More of the Billy Connell Gang Es-cape Punishment - The Attendance at Judge Suell's Reception Small.

PULL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mesers. Dickson and King, through their attorney, H. P. Lowe, have instituted suit against the District of Columbia for \$1,500.0. The plaintiffs are wood and east marchants and have been turnishing fuel for the public schools. During a part of three years, 1872, 1874, 1874, the District Government failed to pay for the coal delivers by plaintiffs, by contract, as several of the school buildings, hence a suit in the amount above mentloned.

William Balantyne, a prominent bookseller on Seventh street, has entered suit against the District Government, through his attorney, D. P. Lowe, to reduce \$7,710.05 for various kinds of vapiller surphiles through the subject of the surphile surphiles through the surphile surphile surphiles the surphile surphiles the surphile surphiles the surphiles through the surphiles the surphiles through the surphiles the surphiles the surphiles the surphiles through the surphiles the surphiles the surphiles the surphiles through the surphiles the surphiles the surphiles the surphiles through the surphiles the surphiles the surphiles the surphiles through the surphiles the surphiles the surphiles through the surphiles the surphiles the surphiles through the s

by the legality constitutes. Board of Audit, the certificates of which are filed with the declaration.

Sospicious of His Attorney.

Lum. Fearson was on trial yesterday, on the charge of increase of noise and silver soin from the store of S. Cropley's Sons in Georgetows, valued at \$40. Mr. Charles H. Felham had boom retained as his counsel, and conducted the declaration of the terms of the terms of the store of the terms of the te

out of the case.

His Honor suggested that he appear at the request of the court, and in compliance with that wish Mr. Pelham again assumed the defence.

His Houser suggested that he appear at the request of the court, and in compilance with that wish Mr. Pelham again assumed the defence.

A Hard Party to Convict.

The reputation of Columbus C. Pearson, more generally knows as Lean Fearson, is not confined to the precincts of deorgetions, in travels over the confined of the precincts of deorgetions, in travels over the confined of the precincts of deorgetions, in travels over the confined of t

OVER DUE PROMISSORY NOTES STILL COMMAND THIS CALL—WANT OF PROPER NOTICE PLEADED.

John L. Miller vs. Thomas B. Marche; an action on an over due promissory note for \$109 with with interest thereor; judgment by default. He has not one of the promissory note for \$200 with the promissory note for \$200 with the interest thereor, judgment by default. Win Linkins & Son; oxecution stayed until motion to set aside is beard. Derlius & Cochain vs. S. Heller; an action on an account for \$170.00; judgment by default. Win L. Call & Cochain vs. S. Heller; an action on an account for \$170.00; judgment by default. Win L. Call & Cochain vs. S. Heller; an action on an account for \$170.00; judgment by default. Win L. Call & Cochain vs. S. Heller; an action on account for \$300.00; judgment by default. Washington Market Co. T. Call & Cochain vs. S. Heller; and the second of the s OVER DUE PROMISSORY NOTES STILL COMMAND THE CALL-WANT OF PROPER NOTICE PLEADED. Entwiste & Barnes; an action on overdue prory sort for 543.61; judgment by default, maintrant & Bro. vs. Geo. Kleindienski; ment by default. Robit Portner vs. Geo. dictusk; an action on overdue promissory no 4600 with interest; judgment by default. Court Calendar for To-day.

CIRCUIT COURT, before Chief Justice Carter. CHICUIT COURT, polore Caler datice Carter.
Nos. 14, Milliken vs. Ager; 193, Trier vs. Baltimers and Potoine Hailroad Company; 319, Domer vs. Pumphrey; 222, Livingston vs. Seymour; 22;
Hrowna & Wallace vs. Straining & Plumb; 225, Red, use of Johnson vs. Erans; 227, Holizman vs. Merriman; 228, Lane vs. Cox; 254, Hail vs. Platt; 230, United States, use of Red, et al. vs. Thomas et al.; 237, Cresswell et al., vs. Smollnski; two cares.

Police Court. Before Judge Snell.

SEVERAL VIOLATORS OF THE LIQUOR LAW BROUGHT TO TERMS-ONE PICKPOCKET SENT

SEVERAL VIOLATORS OF THE LIQUOR LAW BROUGHT TO TERRISHOORE PICKPOCKET SERT DOWN.

Fielding Gray, colored, who was caught in attempting to pick a lady's pocket, on Pennsylvania avenue, was sent to the workhouse for ninety was sent down for vagrancy for thirty parallel for the color for vagrancy for thirty and James Foster, vagrant, so days in chain gang, Mary Sewell; street cursing; 45. Wm. Jones, keeping an unlicensed bar, continued under \$400 bonds. Edward Buckley, Daniel Huckley, Jerry Downey and John Kirby, loud and boisterous, \$6 cach. George Rupple, charged with seiling run without license; continued. Wm. Leddon, selling run without license; cined \$100 appeal normal many distributions of the first of the color of the first of the c

AN ORDIKARY LARGENT CASE CONSUMES THE DAY.

Christopher Columbus Fearson and J. E. Sherwood, charged with larceny of coins and notes, valued at \$40, from the store of S. Croptoy's Sona, in Scorgetown, November Lith, 1816, not guilty. The accessed were discharged from custody.

Custody.

Charles Stewart, forgery; John C. Chapman, selling lottery tickets; Hiram V. Demstor, larceny; Thomas Pitchlyn, assault with tatent to kill; George Armstrong, burglary and isrony; James Shreves, sessuit and battery; Frederick Werick, murder; John Charry, assault with intent to kill.

-The town of Wales, Me., by no means re-

——A novel sleighing party started from Scranton the other day. It was composed of ladies who, in order to be rligible, had to tip this beam at 200 pounds.

PINANCÍAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Pinancial.



454 Baltimons, Feb. 8.—Virginia sixes, preferre 1:5: Virginia consolidated, 57:5: 80., second se-rica, S: North Carolina sixes, old, 21; do., new 11; do., special tax, 2 bid to-day.

138%

ranteed 3-65's.

rice, 25; North Carolina Arice, old, 21; do., new, 11; do., special lax, 2 bid to-day, 11; do., special lax, 2 bid to-day, 11; do., special lax, 2 bid to-day, 12; do., special lax, 2 bid to-day, 12; do., special lax, 2 bid to-day, 12; do., special lax, 2 bid to-day, 13; do., special lax, 2 bid to-day, 14; do., special lax, 2 bid to-day, 14; do., special lax, 2 bid to-day, 14; do., special lax, 2 bid to-day, 16; do., special lax, 16; do., sp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. REW ADVERTISEMENTS. TOR SALE-2 NEW TWO-STORY BRICK house, Bighth street southwest, 5 rooms, gas and water pipes throughout, brick stable. Small cash payment, balance in monthly installments of 10 without inserest. Price good cach. B. M. Ball., 318 Sewtenth street. Torinovit. FOR TRADE-A HANDSOME COUTAGE and tra acres of finely improved ground, in Vineland, N. J., for a residence here. R. M. HALL feet-me-tf.

POR TRADE—EOR PROPERTY IN OR For the first of the first o FOR TRADE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS residences in Georgetown, D. C., for any other good property, R. M. HALL, 515 Seventh street,

FOR TRADE—FRAME OF SEVEN ROOMS
on Quireet, nearly new, will trade for Nebraska
land. R. M. HALL, 515 Seventh st. [69-Inw-tf land, R. M. HALL, 5th Seventh at. [fee-how-tf

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LAND

Will accompand to Washington City property

Joseph Chiasgo county, Minn.

10,000 Chiasgo county, Minn.

10,000 Daketa county, Notraska.

1,000 Chiasgo county, Minn.

1,000 Texas.

FOR TRADE—A VERY NEAT 8 ROOM related to the related TOR TRADE-A FALM IN LEAVEN.
worth County Kansas, 190 serves, 40 in thirborfor city property here, 100, 600 serves, 50 in thirborfor city property here, 100, 600 serves, 600-fmw-4f
County, tows. R. M. HALL. FOR TRADE—A PIANO, BARGUCHE AND Coupe will be traded for a lot or small house in the city. B. M. HALL, bis deventh street, for-fin-vi.

Fes-finw-if

FOR TRAPE—I WILL EXCHANGE \$2,000

For the figods for a small farm near the city.

I. M. HALL, \$15 Seventh street. 109-finw-if

FOR TRADE—HOTEL IN PITTSBURGH.

Rents for \$3,00 per year, Will trade for property in Washington. H. M. HALL, \$15 Seventh street. FOR TRADE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE In Fhiladelphia and one in Pillaburgh, will be traded for good houses here. R. M. Hafri, alls sev-cult street.

reades for a compared to the c FOR TRADE—A FINE PLACE OF THE Acres near the city, with new brick, of a roome, porches, cit. Will trade for improved property hers. Frice \$6,000. R. M. HALL, 513 Seventh street.

FOR TRADE-TWO FINE RESIDENCES TO THADE-IND FIFTE A REGISTRATE AS IN THE MOST CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE ACC

DILES AND FISTULA.

Dr. H. D. Shrader, office 315 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, positively and permanently cures from a surface and the surface and without using the knife, ligature or caustic, and without using the knife, ligature or caustic, and without using the knife, ligature or caustic, and without pain, loss of time or inconvenience to the permanent of the surface and the sur